

### **b**-catenin

Trying 3106016892...Open

```
Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x  
LOGINID:sssptal632qj1  
PASSWORD:  
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2
```

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:30:35 ON 09 AUG 2001

=> file medline, biosis, capplus, embase  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL  
SESSION  
FULL ESTIMATED COST ENTRY 0.15 0.15

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:30:53 ON 09 AUG 2001

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:30:53 ON 09 AUG 2001  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 BIOSIS(R)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:30:53 ON 09 AUG 2001  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

b-catenin

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:30:53 ON 09 AUG 2001  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

=> s channel-forming peptides  
L1 152 CHANNEL-FORMING PEPTIDES  
  
=> s antimicrobial peptides  
L2 2741 ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES  
  
=> s peptide antibiotics  
L3 1662 PEPTIDE ANTIBIOTICS  
  
=> s (l1 or l2 or l3) and vector  
L4 40 (L1 OR L2 OR L3) AND VECTOR  
  
=> duplicate remove l4  
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE'  
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4  
L5 28 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
  
=> s 15 and 1980-1995/py  
2 FILES SEARCHED...  
L6 5 L5 AND 1980-1995/PY  
  
=> d 16 all,1-5

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE  
AN 92215557 MEDLINE  
DN 92215557 PubMed ID: 1368016  
TI Extracellular production system of heterologous peptide driven by a secretory protease inhibitor of Streptomyces.  
AU Taguchi S; Maeno M; Momose H  
CS Department of Biological Science and Technology, Science University of Tokyo, Japan.  
SO APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY, (1992 Mar) 36 (6) 749-53.  
Journal code: AMC; 8406612. ISSN: 0175-7598.  
CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS B  
EM 199205  
ED Entered STN: 19950809  
Last Updated on STN: 19950809  
Entered Medline: 19920513  
AB The value of a heterologous peptide extracellular production system in Streptomyces using a secretory protease inhibitor, was examined. DNA was synthesized encoding apidaecin 1b (AP1), an interesting antibacterial peptide discovered in lymph fluid of the honeybee, and was joined to the Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) gene via a 12-bp nucleotide sequence corresponding to the amino acid sequence specific for cleavage by blood coagulation factor Xa. The fusion protein (SSI-AP1) could be expressed and excreted efficiently into the medium by culturing S.  
by

b-catenin

lividans 66 harbouring a plasmid **vector** constructed for SSI secretion, into which the synthetic DNA was introduced. Sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and amino acid analysis of the

purified SSI-AP1 provided reasonable results of molecular size and composition value. Interestingly, SSI-AP1 protein showed bifunctional activity: inhibitory activity of SSI and antibacterial activity of AP1. The inhibitory activity against Escherichia coli could be also detected after the fusion protein was cleaved by factor Xa. The extracellular production system presented here should provide a useful tool for production, analysis of mode of action, and also for genetic improvement of **antimicrobial peptides** such as apidaecin.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't  
Amino Acid Sequence  
Anti-Infective Agents: ME, metabolism  
Bacterial Proteins: GE, genetics  
Bacterial Proteins: ME, metabolism  
Base Sequence  
Bees: GE, genetics  
DNA, Bacterial: GE, genetics  
Molecular Sequence Data  
\*Peptides: BI, biosynthesis  
Peptides: GE, genetics  
\*Protease Inhibitors: ME, metabolism  
Recombinant Fusion Proteins: BI, biosynthesis  
Recombinant Fusion Proteins: GE, genetics  
Streptomyces: GE, genetics  
\*Streptomyces: ME, metabolism  
RN 123997-21-7 (apidaecin)  
CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents); 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (Peptides); 0 (Protease Inhibitors); 0 (Recombinant Fusion Proteins); 0 (Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 5 MEDLINE  
AN 90094252 MEDLINE  
DN 90094252 PubMed ID: 2152912  
TI mprA, an Escherichia coli gene that reduces growth-phase-dependent synthesis of microcins B17 and C7 and blocks osmoinduction of proU when cloned on a high-copy-number plasmid.  
AU del Castillo I; Gomez J M; Moreno F  
CS Unidad de Genetica Molecular, Hospital Ramon y Cajal, Madrid, Spain.  
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1990 Jan) 172 (1) 437-45.  
Journal code: HH3; 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199002  
ED Entered STN: 19900328  
Last Updated on STN: 19900328  
Entered Medline: 19900208  
AB Microcins B17 and C7 are plasmid-determined, **peptide antibiotics** produced by Escherichia coli when cells enter the stationary phase of growth. Microcinogenic strains are immune to the action of the microcin they synthesize. A well-characterized deficient-immunity phenotype is exhibited by microcin B17-producing cells in the absence of the immunity gene mcbG (M.C. Garrido, M. Herrero, R. Kolter, and F. Moreno, EMBO J. 7:1853-1862, 1988). A 14.6-kilobase-pair

b-catenin

EcoRI chromosomal fragment was isolated by its ability to suppress this phenotype when cloned into a multicopy vector. This fragment was mapped to 57.5 min on the E. coli genetic map. The position of the gene responsible for suppression, designated mprA, was determined by insertional mutagenesis and deletion analysis. mprA was shown to be transcribed clockwise on the E. coli chromosome, and its product was identified as a 19-kilodalton polypeptide. Suppression was shown to be achieved by decreasing microcin B17 production. Increased mprA gene dosage

also caused a decrease in microcin C7 production and blocked the osmoinduction of the proU locus in high-osmolarity media. Our results suggest that the mprA gene product could play a regulatory role on expression of several E. coli genes, this control being exerted at the transcriptional level.

CT Check Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't  
\*Antibiotics: BI, biosynthesis  
    Bacterial Proteins: AN, analysis  
\*Bacteriocins: BI, biosynthesis  
\*Cloning, Molecular  
\*Escherichia coli: GE, genetics  
    Gene Expression Regulation, Bacterial  
\*Genes, Bacterial  
\*Genes, Regulator  
    Immune Tolerance  
\*Operon  
    Osmolar Concentration  
\*Plasmids  
    Suppression, Genetic  
    Transcription, Genetic  
RN 1403-96-9 (microcin)  
CN 0 (Antibiotics); 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Bacteriocins); 0 (Plasmids)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS  
AN 1995:509690 BIOSIS  
DN PREV199598514740  
TI Influences on the antimicrobial activity of surface-adsorbed nisin.  
AU Bower, C. K.; McGuire, J.; Daeschel, M. A. (1)  
CS (1) Dep. Food Science Technol., Oregon State Univ., Wiegand Hall 100,  
Corvallis, OR 97331-6602 USA  
SO Journal of Industrial Microbiology, (1995) Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 227-233.  
ISSN: 0169-4146.  
DT Article  
LA English  
AB The efficacy of the antimicrobial peptide nisin was examined after  
adsorption to silica surfaces. Three protocols were used to evaluate  
nisin's activity against adhered cells of Listeria monocytogenes:  
bioassay  
    using Pediococcus pentosaceous FBB 61-2 as the sensitive indicator  
strain;  
    visualization and enumeration of cells by microscopic image analysis; and  
    viability of adhered cells as determined by Iodonitrotetrazolium violet  
    uptake and crystallization. The activity of adsorbed nisin was highly  
    dependent upon conditions of adsorption. The highest antimicrobial  
    activity of adsorbed nisin occurred with high concentrations of nisin  
(1.0 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>) and brief contact times (1 h) on surfaces of low hydrophobicity.  
Sequential adsorption of a second protein (beta-lactoglobulin or bovine  
serum albumin) onto surfaces consistently resulted in decreased nisin

b-catenin

activity. These data provide direction for the development of applications

to limit microbial attachment on food contact surfaces through the use of adsorbed **antimicrobial peptides**.

CC Microscopy Techniques - General and Special Techniques \*01052  
Comparative Biochemistry, General \*10010  
Biochemical Methods - General \*10050  
Biochemical Methods - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids \*10054  
Biochemical Studies - General \*10060  
Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids \*10064  
Biochemical Studies - Minerals \*10069  
Biophysics - General Biophysical Studies \*10502  
Biophysics - General Biophysical Techniques \*10504  
Biophysics - Molecular Properties and Macromolecules \*10506  
Food Technology - General; Methods \*13502  
Food Technology - Preparation, Processing and Storage \*13532  
Toxicology - Foods, Food Residues, Additives and Preservatives \*22502  
Morphology and Cytology of Bacteria \*30500  
Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria \*31000  
Microbiological Apparatus, Methods and Media \*32000  
Public Health - Public Health Laboratory Methods \*37006  
Public Health: Disease Vectors - Inanimate \*37060  
Public Health: Microbiology \*37400  
Chemotherapy - Antibacterial Agents \*38504  
Food and Industrial Microbiology - Food and Beverage Spoilage and Contamination \*39002  
Disinfection, Disinfectants and Sterilization \*39500  
BC Regular Nonsporing Gram-Positive Rods 07830  
Hominidae \*86215  
IT Major Concepts  
and  
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cell Biology; Foods; Methods  
Techniques; Pharmacology; Physiology; Public Health (Allied Medical Sciences); Toxicology; **Vector** Biology  
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
NISIN  
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
ADHERED CELLS; ANTIBIOTICS; **ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES**; BIOFILMS; CELL VIABILITY; FOOD CONTACT SURFACES; FOOD CONTAMINATION; HUMAN PATHOGEN; METHODS  
ORGN Super Taxa  
Bacteria - General Unspecified: Eubacteria, Bacteria; Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Regular Nonsporing Gram-Positive Rods: Eubacteria, Bacteria  
ORGN Organism Name  
bacteria (Bacteria - General Unspecified); microorganism (Microorganisms - Unspecified); regular nonsporing gram-positive rods (Regular Nonsporing Gram-Positive Rods); Hominidae (Hominidae); Listeria monocytogenes (Regular Nonsporing Gram-Positive Rods)  
ORGN Organism Superterms  
animals; bacteria; chordates; eubacteria; humans; mammals; microorganisms; primates; vertebrates  
RN 1414-45-5 (NISIN)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 1990:108832 BIOSIS

DN BA89:58323

TI MPR-A AN ESCHERICHIA-COLI GENE THAT REDUCES GROWTH-PHASE-DEPENDENT

b-catenin

SYNTHESIS OF MICROCINS B17 AND C7 AND BLOCKS OSMOINDUCTION OF PRO-U WHEN CLONED ON A HIGH-COPY-NUMBER PLASMID.

AU DEL CASTILLO I; GOMEZ J M; MORENO F

CS UNIDAD DE GENETICA MOL., HOSP. RAMON Y CAJAL, CARRETERA DE COLMENAR KM 9,100, MADRID 28034, SPAIN.

SO J BACTERIOL, (1989) 72 (1), 437-445.

CODEN: JOBAAY. ISSN: 0021-9193.

FS BA; OLD

LA English

AB Microcins B17 and C7 are plasmid-determined, **peptide antibiotics** produced by *Escherichia coli* when cells enter the stationary phase of growth. Microcinogenic strains are immune to the action of the microcin they synthesize. A well-characterized deficient-immunity phenotype is exhibited by microcin B17-producing cells in the absence of the immunity gene mcbG (M. C. Garrido, M. Herrero, R. Kolter, and F. Moreno, EMBO J. 7:1853-1862, 1988). A 14.6-kilobase-pair EcoRI chromosomal fragment was isolated by its ability to suppress this phenotype when cloned into a multicopy **vector**. This fragment was mapped to 57.5 min on the *E. coli* genetic map. The position of the gene responsible for suppression, designated *mprA*, was determined by insertional mutagenesis and deletion analysis. *mprA* was shown to be transcribed clockwise on the *E. coli* chromosome, and its product was identified as a 19-kilodalton polypeptide. Suppression was shown to be achieved by decreasing microcin B17 production. Increased *mprA* gene dosage also caused a decrease in microcin C7 production and blocked the osmoinduction of the proU locus in high-osmolality media. Our results suggest that the *mprA* gene product could play a regulatory role on expression of several *E. coli* genes, this control being exerted at the transcriptional level.

CC Biochemical Studies - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines \*10062

Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids 10064

Replication, Transcription, Translation \*10300

Biophysics - Molecular Properties and Macromolecules \*10506

Biophysics - Membrane Phenomena 10508

Metabolism - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids \*13012

Metabolism - Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines \*13014

Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria \*31000

Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses \*31500

BC Enterobacteriaceae 04810

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

MAP POSITION TRANSCRIPTION DIRECTION TRANSCRIPTION REGULATOR

RN 73904-91-3D (MICROCINS)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1985:90590 CAPLUS

DN 102:90590

TI Plasmids and other vectors as tools in gene manipulation, with special emphasis on preparation of medically important substances

AU Delapte, I. P.

CS Mol. Microbiol. Parasitol. Branch, Natl. Inst. Allergy Infect. Dis., Bethesda, MD, USA

SO Transferable Antibiot. Resist., Int. Symp. Antibiot. Resist. Plasmids, 5th

(1984), Meeting Date 1983, 21-33. Editor(s): Mitsuhashi, Susumu; Krcmery, V. Publisher: Avicenum, Prague, Czech.

CODEN: 53CNAX

DT Conference; General Review

LA English

b-catenin

CC 3-0 (Biochemical Genetics)  
Section cross-reference(s): 1  
AB A review with 47 refs. on mol. cloning of genes for medically important substances, including insulin [9004-10-8], somatostatin [51110-01-1], somatotropin [9002-72-6], interferon, relaxin [9002-69-1], vitamins, lymphokines (immune regulatory), factor VIII [9001-27-8] (antihemophilic agent), tissue plasminogen activator [9001-91-6] and urokinase [9039-53-6] (both are thrombolytic agents), endorphin [60118-07-2] (a morphine-like peptide), antibiotics and vaccines.  
Vectors for cloning such as plasmids, cosmids, and phage .lambda. are also discussed.  
ST review gene cloning vector; plasmid gene cloning review; cosmid gene cloning review; phage gene cloning review  
IT Plasmid and Episome  
      (as gene cloning vector, in pharmaceuticals prepn.)  
IT Antibiotics  
Interferons  
Lymphokines and Cytokines  
Vitamins  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
      (gene for, cloning of, vectors for)  
IT Genetic engineering  
      (in pharmaceutical prodn.)  
IT Vaccines  
      (mol. cloning in prodn. of, vectors for)  
IT Molecular cloning  
      (vectors for, in pharmaceutical prodn.)  
IT Plasmid and Episome  
      (cosmid, as gene cloning vector, in pharmaceuticals prepn.)  
IT Virus, bacterial  
      (lambda, as gene cloning vector, in pharmaceuticals prepn.)  
IT 9001-91-6  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
      (activator for, gene for, cloning of, vectors for)  
IT 9001-27-8 9002-69-1 9002-72-6 9004-10-8, biological studies  
9039-53-6 51110-01-1 60118-07-2  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
      (gene for, cloning of, vectors for)

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	24.96	25.11
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.59	-0.59

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 10:35:33 ON 09 AUG 2001